













## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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## PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 23, 1895.

## A Sensible View.

Since the return of the Massachusetts legislative committee from its southern tour the Bostonians are discussing the treatment of the colored member of the committee.

A few extremists are inclined to resent Governor O'Fallon's expressions of indignation over the negro's presence at his table with the other members of the committee, but The Boston Herald very sensibly says:

"The regulation of social usages is a matter to be settled by each society for itself. Boston cannot say what shall be the rule for Charleston or for New Orleans, and under ordinary conditions she would feel it herself to be in violation of the rule if she attempted to do so. A true delicacy of feeling would impel her not to do officially what she would shrink from doing in the privacy of private life. The same rule holds as regards laws. We make laws for our own government in Massachusetts; they make laws for their own government in Georgia and in Alabama. Each system of laws operates within the limits of each state respectively. One state does not attempt to force them upon another. The community of standards forbids it, and an instinctive sense of reason teaches it its impropriety. We expect the citizens of other states to conform to our laws when they come here, and we should accord the same respect to their laws when we visit them. If there is a case where our laws conflict with theirs, we would feel it proper to yield when we are in their state territory, just as we would expect them to yield when they come into ours. If the same feeling prevails among states that prevails among gentlemen, we would not endeavor to choose between respecting our laws and theirs. It is something that we have no right to do if we act in the spirit of comity toward them."

We have never seen the question more clearly and reasonably set forth than in the above extract. The Herald is generally right, and its view will be generally endorsed. When a Georgian visits Massachusetts he should respect the laws, customs and social usages of the people of that commonwealth, and when a Massachusetts man comes down here he should show us the same consideration.

As a rule, high officials and gentlemen in Massachusetts do not entertain negroes as their guests at their tables, and they should not ask us to do what they are unwilling to do themselves. The Herald goes on to say:

"As regards principle itself, are we altogether certain that our own skirts are clear of reproach? The south is taken to task? This point seems to have struck Governor Robinson as he was giving his views upon the subject. 'While we would not yield to the south in its treatment of the colored man in the south, similar treatment in the north is of the same reprehensibility. When the colored man and colored woman shall have the same welcome in the hotels and in the public places of amusement and otherwise that the white man and the white woman have, then we may more justly animadvert on the conduct of other communities who do not accord to him or to her the same justice.' Is not this a declaration of something like a beam in our own eye? It is not so very long ago since a complaint came to the bar in the statehouse, where the colored representative who was sent to the south is a legislator, had refused to share him when he presented himself for that operation. If there is an irrepressible desire in Massachusetts to eradicate race prejudice, there is ample field for its exercise at home. We are as far as possible from justifying its existence, but he must be blind who does not recognize it as a fact. The dignified method would have been to avoid encountering it by not inviting its manifestation in the south. If there is to be any reproach upon the subject it must be visited upon those who, knowing its existence, put themselves in the way to encounter it in their official capacity."

This admission from Governor Robinson is a complete answer to his comments on the social discrimination against negroes in the south.

## Northern Farmers in the South.

In the March number of The Southern States Magazine, we find several pages of letters from nearly every southern state reporting many sales of farm property to northern farmers.

Evidently the south is gradually drawing farmers from the northern and western states. In Atlanta one real estate firm has sold in the past ninety days \$50,700 worth of farming property. The same firm has an order for a tract of 50,000 to 100,000 acres for colonies of Swedes, and it has similar orders from Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Ohio for smaller tracts for colonies. Another Atlanta agent states that new settlers are coming in every week.

A Crowley, La., agent writes that his entire office force is so busy showing property to homeseekers that his correspondence and bookkeeping have to be done at night.

Since September a Memphis firm has sold \$195,000 worth of farm lands in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana to purchasers from the northwest. A Chattanooga dealer has sold thirty farms in the past year to northerners, and in the past two months has received 1,500 in-

quiries from prospective immigrants. A company in North Carolina has sold a 5,000 acre tract and a number of farms. In Virginia many large tracts and small farms have been sold, and New England farmers are now negotiating for a 25,000 acre tract. Not less than 100,000 immigrants settled in Arkansas last year. An agent at Columbia, S. C., has sold several large farms since January, including one of 1,180 acres to a New Yorker.

In Harrison county, Georgia, over 3,000 acres have been bought in small tracts by over 200 persons from other states. In Contrevois, Miss., twenty-two farms have been sold to western people. A Richmond agent has received in sixty days 1,200 inquiries from the north and west and foreign countries. Fifteen per cent of the inquiries came from Pennsylvania. An agent at Pocomoke City, Md., sold last year fifty farms to western people, and a Petersburg, Va., firm sold forty-three farms. Agents in southern Texas report the sale of 400 farms last year to northern purchasers.

It would be easy to extend these statistics, but those here given show the drift of immigration. The northern farmers, as well as the northern mill owners, have their faces turned southward.

## At Odds.

The New York Journal of Commerce ought to discipline its Washington correspondent. The editor has been using the most ridiculous arguments to show that an increase or decrease in the volume of money would have no effect on prices and values. We have referred to those arguments on various occasions as curious specimens of goldbug arrogance or ignorance; and now we observe that the Washington correspondent of The Journal of Commerce kicks over the traces in the wildest way.

Discussing the war indemnity that Japan will exact from China and its probable effect on the finances of the former country, the correspondent says:

"The present monetary circulation of Japan consists of 145,64,864 yen in paper, issued by the government or the national banks, and some \$8,000,000 of silver coin. The paper is for the most part secured by gold and silver coin and bullion, so that the aggregate circulation probably does not exceed 200,000,000 yen, equivalent to \$100,000,000 in gold. The infusion of two or three times this sum into the circulation would have an effect such as has hardly been witnessed in the history of any country except by the multiplied issues of paper money, and the Japanese cabinet do not propose to invite any such catastrophe."

In other words the correspondent tells the editor to his face (so to speak) that to double the volume of the money in circulation in Japan would cause "inflation," even though the money is of "intrinsic" value. There is but one certain sign of inflation and that is abnormally high prices. Of course, the correspondent means that to double the volume of money in Japan or in any other country, would double prices and values, for that is about what would happen. The value of money depends on the quantity in circulation. If it is scarce as compared with the needs of the people and the demands of business, those who are compelled to have it will have to give larger and larger quantities of the products of their labor for a given quantity of money. When this occurs prices are said to be falling. On the other hand, when there is more than enough money in circulation to supply the demand, the people have to give smaller and smaller quantities of the products of their labor for a given quantity of money. Then prices are said to be rising. The point of inflation is reached when there is enough surplus money to encourage and increase the movement that is known as "speculation."

We leave the editor and the correspondent to settle their little difference of opinion. We shall not be displeased to hear that there has been a wool-pulling over this matter.

## Cotton at Five Cents.

The Wilmington Messenger says that if the average southern farmer owned on a one-horse farm make twenty-one bales of cotton as an Edgelfield man did in 1870, possibly the staple could be made profitable at 5 cents.

But probably not a dozen farmers in the south have equalled this record in the past quarter of a century. It is absurd to talk of making cotton with safety and profit at 5 cents. If we resort to intensive farming, and it becomes general, we would produce enough cotton in a year to glut the markets of the world for three years or longer.

A South Carolina paper gives the items of cost on a one-horse farm with thirty acres of cotton. The cost is summed up at \$460. The total product, seed and all, brings \$420. So it is a clear loss of \$40 to run the five-cent schedule on land that will make but fifteen bales to thirty acres.

It will be a mistake to pitch the usual cotton crop. The rise in price last week may be delusive. A big crop will inevitably make prices fall. The thing to do is to make plenty of hog and hominy and all home supplies. That is the way to fight hard times in the farming districts.

## An Editor's War with Himself.

A few days ago The New Orleans Picayune said that the free coinage of silver would give "some" value to silver. Since then it has revised its opinion apparently and now declares that the silver miners, "by the adoption of free coinage of silver, will at once have the value of their product raised from 70 cents an ounce to \$1.20 an ounce."

In the same breath The Picayune says the western farmers are in favor of free coinage because they want to pay off their mortgages in "depreciated dollars."

There seems to be some confusion in the mind of the able editor of The Picayune in regard to this matter. If he will climb on his desk so as to get a wider view, he will at once perceive that his statements are at war with each other. There cannot be no peace between them. They cannot live together in the same village, much less in the same newspaper.

If free coinage will enable the silver miner to get \$1.20 an ounce for his silver, the western farmers will not be able to pay off their mortgages with depreciated dollars. If free coinage gives us depreciated dollars, the silver miners

cannot get \$1.20 an ounce for their silver. We beseech the editor of The Picayune to rattle around among his acquaintances and examine his own mind until he settles upon some argument calculated to give his readers a clear idea of his own views.

Those who are opposed to free coinage are not by any means agreed among themselves as to the results that will ensue. Some say that the country will be flooded with silver dollars and that we shall have all the results of inflation. Others say that it will drive out gold and thus cause a contraction of the currency and lower prices.

Behind both of these arguments though they are as wide apart as the poles, we have the same ignorance, the same arrogance and the same assumption. We advise the editor of The Picayune to take one-horn of the dilemma or the other. He cannot successfully perch himself on both. He will have to contend either that the farmers will not be able to pay their debts in depreciated dollars, or he will have to maintain that the silver miners will not be able to get \$1.20 an ounce for their bullion.

## Rumors of Wars.

There seems to be a great stir all over the world in the direction of war. The great powers of Europe are continually reaching out for gold to add to the immense sums which they have already locked up in their war chests. No economist has as yet undertaken to give an accurate estimate of the amount of gold that has been withdrawn from circulation; but it is agreed on all hands that the sum thus hoarded is a vast one.

In Europe extraordinary preparations have been made for some such event as a general war in which France, Germany, Russia and the other powers would be engaged. Wholly distinct from these preparations, however, is the general drift and stir in the direction of war which is now manifesting itself in various quarters of the earth.

The war between China and Japan is already under way. The South American countries appear to be boiling over. The Cubans are trying to get more to throw off the Spanish yoke. Spain's emissaries insult the American flag with impunity. And England, who is always hovering around like a vulture, is preparing to bid defiance to the Monroe doctrine by obtaining a foothold in Nicaragua and Venezuela.

The hard times brought about by the depressing operations of the single gold standard are felt everywhere. The decreasing purchasing power of human labor as compared with gold makes hard times; hard times breed discontent, and a discontented population is a constant threat to peace and good order. In Russia the government is more to throw off the Spanish yoke. Spain's emissaries insult the American flag with impunity. And England, who is always hovering around like a vulture, is preparing to bid defiance to the Monroe doctrine by obtaining a foothold in Nicaragua and Venezuela.

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## The Truth About Cuba.

The Cuban revolt is a continuous and perpetual thing. Since 1894 the native inhabitants of the island have never been perfectly quiet. When not in open warfare they have made it as unpleasant as possible for the Spaniards in the interior.

Between 1894 and 1898 official statistics show that it has cost Spain \$200,000,000, and a like amount for property destroyed. In that period 8,000 Spanish officers have perished and 200,000 soldiers—all killed in little or through disease. More than 13,000 Cubans have been killed in war and 42,000 have been taken prisoners and executed.

These are startling figures, but there will be no permanent peace in Cuba under existing conditions. The natives are denied all civil, political and religious liberty. They are excluded from all positions of honor, trust and profit, and they are cruelly oppressed and taxed to death.

Naturally, Spain suspects that the Americans sympathize with the Cubans, and this explains her continual insults and outrages in dealing with our merchant vessels. We can never feel secure nor count on peace with Spain until Cuba is independent or under our flag.

## Washington Correspondents of Some of the President is Rewarding Congressmen for betraying their party and voting in favor of republican financial views.

Silver has fallen a little and so has cotton. Quiser, isn't it?

Editor Stovall, of Savannah, does his repenting at the Ogletree club—and it is a lovely place for repentance.

Editor John Triplett has begun to do his hair up in curl-papers since Thomasville has become a political center.

The climate of Thomasville is such that Editor Medill doesn't have to wear his red flannel night cap in that vicinage.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Says St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and Governor Atkinson, of Arkansas, are not the only Americans who would be glad to see Cuba annexed to the United States. Nor is the sentiment of that sort confined to the south. It is as strong about Mason and Dixon's

line as below it. The attitude of the north toward annexation has changed radically since the war. Before that time the absorption of Cuba would have meant an enlargement of the area of the slave territory and the addition of two or four senators in congress to the defenders of slavery. On that account the south advocated annexation and the north opposed it. Emancipation having changed the conditions has disarmed the north's hostility to the project."

Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina, has translated a three volume French work on Napoleon, which is now in the hands of the publisher. When in Paris in 1891, he succeeded in finding a copy after much search. It has never been translated into English, and it will prove a valuable contribution to the already large Napoleonic literature in English.

Gladstone is still an omnivorous reader. Not a novel of importance comes out in England that the grand old man doesn't peruse it and generally express a public opinion regarding its merits or demerits. He is very fond of the realistic pictures of romantic times that the younger men in England are producing. It is immorality in a novel, fiction that enrages him, and he insists upon it that no great novel is impure.

Mrs. M. A. Jackson, the widow of Stonewall Jackson, who now lives at Charlotte, N. C., has recently undertaken the editing of a prominent monthly magazine published at Richmond, and will make the interests of the Cotton States and International exposition a special feature of the publication.

The attitude of Germany toward Venezuela has been misrepresented and misunderstood. The German government is perfectly satisfied with Venezuela's treatment of its former minister, and has appointed his successor, who will sail from New York in the German mail steamer, and many is not trying to seize territory. All that she wants is the settlement of certain claims of her citizens who invested their money in a railroad in Venezuela.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

Nashville American: Mr. Reed is not looking after his fence as he should do; he ought to let himself to Thomasville, Ga.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The sympathy of the German government for the cause of the insurgent ranks, they may win their independence. That a great soldier like General Sherman would be so sure as that supply is regulated by demand, as that there was a Washington and

New York Times: There is another point of interest in Mr. McKinley's plan of operation. He is plainly trying to work up the southern feeling against the republicans, but that, but it will not help him greatly. The record of any candidate for the presidency in the past has been a record of failure. He has won by means of the southern delegation in 1880, when he was in the treasury. He has lost in 1888, when he was in the treasury. He has lost in 1892, when he was in the treasury. He has lost in 1896, when he was in the treasury. He has lost in 1900, when he was in the treasury. He has lost in 1904, when he was in the treasury. He has lost in 1908, when he was in the treasury. He has lost in 1912, when he was in the treasury. He has lost in 1916, when he was in the treasury. He has lost in 1920, when he was in the treasury. He has lost in 1924, when he was in the treasury. He has lost in 1928, when he was in the treasury. He has lost in 1932, when he was in the treasury. 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**Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report**

# Royal Baking Powder

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**  
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALL

was on the corner of Decatur and Pratt streets. There they had a misadventure, in which Officer Flynn played, according to Woodruff, a leading part. He knocked Woodruff down and battered him up severely. Woodruff says the officer was drunk, but was in citizens' clothes.

**DEATH OF MRS. WITHAM.**  
An Aged Christian Lady Passes Over the River.  
Mrs. Mary Witham, the aged mother of Mr. W. S. Witham and Mr. John T. Witham, died at the residence of her son, in West End, yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.  
Mrs. Witham was a devoted Christian lady, and her life was illustrated and adorned by a multitude of gentle virtues. She was well known in Atlanta, and her life of blameless Christian piety made her universally beloved.  
The funeral will occur from the residence of her son, Mr. William S. Witham, No. 13 Park street, West End, this morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will take place at LaGrange, Ga.

**FUNERAL OF MR. HARRIS.**  
The Services Will Occur This Morning at Walker Street Church.  
The funeral of Mr. Henry Z. Harris, whose sad death occurred last Thursday afternoon, will take place from Walker street Methodist church this morning at 10 o'clock.  
Mr. Harris was a brother of Mr. L. J. Harris, the well-known conductor on the central railroad. He was in the prime of life and was a man of sturdy character and independence. In his death not only is immediate family but the community at large has sustained a severe loss.

**COLUMBUS BY TELEPHONE.**  
The Pretty Little City on the Chattahoochee Next in Line.  
Within two or three months Atlanta and Columbus will be able to ask each other's health by telephone.  
The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company will extend their telephone line from Griffin to Columbus, and the

work on it will be begun in a very short time.  
Superintendent Easterlin, who has been in Florida several weeks, has returned to Atlanta, and next week he will take hold of the matter and push the line to an early completion. He said yesterday that the poles for the line had already been ordered and that the wire and other equipment will be ready when the poles have been erected.  
The company will also build to Rome in a short time, and perhaps extend the lines from there to Chattanooga at no distant day.  
The state is rapidly being traversed by telephone wires, and the possibility of conversing with almost every city within the borders of the state before many years will be thought of by electrical men.

**COMMISSIONER GLENN TO SPEAK.**  
He Will Address the Young Men of Atlanta Tomorrow Afternoon.  
Professor G. R. Glenn, the state school commissioner, will address the young men of Atlanta tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.  
This is the first opportunity the young men of this city have had of hearing the distinguished speaker. Professor Glenn is one of the ablest men in the state and his views never fail to command attention. He will, no doubt, be greeted with a large audience this afternoon.  
Professor B. C. Davis will be in charge of the music, and this feature of the exercises will be specially entertaining. These Sunday afternoon exercises have been well attended and they are daily growing in interest and popularity.


**Uricæus Had a Hundred Arms.**  
Nervousness has as many queer symptoms. But whatever these may be, they often and all depart in consequence of the soothing, invigorating influence of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which tones the system through the medium of thorough digestion and assimilation. Tremulous nerves soon acquire steadiness by its use. It promotes sleep and appetite, and fortifies the system against disease. Malaria, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles are relieved by it.

**STILSON-COLLINS JEWELRY CO.,**  
55 Whitehall St.,  
Make a specialty of reliable and standard goods.

**Mayer & Berkele**  
JEWELERS.  
The Largest Stock of Fine DIAMONDS  
In the South,  
And the Lowest Prices.  
51 Whitehall Street.

**Derby Hats.**  
There's no hat that takes the place of the Derby. Whatever else you may have, you want a Derby. It's dressy, it's stylish and it's serviceable—all the more so when you get the right kind. Our Derbys fill the bill.

**A. O. M. Gay & Son**



**CAREFULLY.**  
We sold several Overcoats yesterday, Boreas pared tempestuously and brisked business in the overcoat section of the store,.....  
Remember, you may have choice of the Stock at 33 1-3 and 50 per cent. less than regular price. It's a great saving for you to buy. Think of next Winter.

**Bargains for Boys.**  
Boys' Drab Corduroy Trousers, sizes 3 to 14 years, splendidly built; you know the stuff—strong, sturdy, hard to wear out. The ideal Trousers for a healthy, full-blooded, vigorous romp.....

**Worth \$1.00; Our Price 50c.**  
That's a sample item of the bouncing values which abound in the Boys' Clothing Department.....  
Big money's worth runs all through the Shirt Waists, Hats and Fancy Caps for the little lads.....  
The Suit assortment was never before so great. Something for every proper taste and economical purse.....

**Eisenhart Bros.**  
17-19 Whitehall Street.







## NOTICE.

**A. B. CONNOLLY,**  
Chief Police.  
16 18 20 23 25.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| 10-r. h., 255 Ivy.....                 | 40 00  |
| 10-r. h., 647 Peachtree, furnished.... | 150 00 |
| 1-r. h., 46 Culberson.. ..             | 15 00  |
| 10-r. h., 90 E. Ellis....              | 55 00  |
| 1-r. h., 102 Jackson.....              | 20 00  |

|                               |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1-r. h., 30 Hod .. . . .      | 18 00 |
| 2-r. h., 214 East Hunter .... | 20 00 |
| 1-r. h., 75 Davis .. . . .    | 9 00  |
| 1-r. h., 203 Woodward.....    | 20 00 |

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free of charge







## NEW VACANT HOUSES

Mr. Forrest Adair Opens the Eyes of the Exposition Board.

FEWER VACANT HOUSES THAN IN YEARS

The Executive Board Discussed the Important Question of Public Comfort. What Was Developed.

"There never was a time in Atlanta's history when there were so few vacant houses," said Mr. Forrest Adair yesterday afternoon. "When there were so few vacant houses as at present, it is a fact that the Exposition Board has been hearing of in strong terms."

"That is certainly true," said Mr. Adair. "The fact is that the Exposition Board has been hearing of in strong terms."

"You've got a nice house, well constructed and located on a decent street, you can find an army of tenants for it." This state of affairs was developed at the meeting of the executive board at the Exposition headquarters yesterday afternoon. Mr. Adair, besides being a real estate agent, is chairman of the committee on public comfort for the exposition and has been making a sort of canvass with a view to finding out the number of available houses for rent. His report was a strong recommendation to the members of the board that they should take immediate action on the part of the city.

The subject of public comfort was brought up by the executive board by Mr. Clark Howell, and Mr. Adair, chairman of the committee on public comfort, was asked to state the situation. He said that he had been making a canvass of the city and that he had found that there were not as many houses available as he had expected. He said that he had been making a canvass of the city and that he had found that there were not as many houses available as he had expected.

There has been a better demand for houses in Atlanta within the last three weeks than there has been for ten years," said Mr. Adair. "The city today is fuller than it has been in ten years, notwithstanding the enormous amount of building done in the years '90, '91 and '92. By the last of July every available room in the city will be taken. People in Atlanta are waiting for the exposition company to build hotels."

That is a responsibility which we as a committee cannot undertake. The people of Atlanta will simply have to make up their minds to live in the hotels. I do not believe the people here outside of the city, have any conception of the magnitude of the problem. It is simply appalling to think of."

Mr. Adair suggested that the proposed hotel in Atlanta would show at least 100,000 people. He said that he had been making a canvass of the city and that he had found that there were not as many houses available as he had expected.

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meeting of the board, confirmed the statement made. "I am stating 'absolute facts,'" said Mr. Adair. "There are fewer vacant houses in Atlanta than I have ever seen, and it is almost impossible to secure a house such as any member of this committee would like to live in."

MISS MERCUR'S PLANS WILL BE USED

The Woman's Board Appropriates an Additional \$50,000 for the Building.

The difficulty in the way of utilizing the plan of Miss Elise Mercur for the woman's building was overcome yesterday by the woman's board making an additional appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction of the building.

"That much was needed to put up the building according to the plans of Miss Mercur. The plan is a highly thought of by the woman's board and none of the ladies were willing to give them up. The matter was discussed at three meetings and yesterday it was decided to make the additional appropriation rather than have new plans drawn."

Miss Mercur has made several changes in her plans, which have reduced the cost of construction several thousand dollars. The building will cost about \$200,000 as the plans stand now. It would have cost about \$25,000 if the original plans had been followed.

Several very valuable donations to the woman's building have been made, many of them through the work of Miss Mercur. The ladies are to be congratulated upon their solution of the matter.

THE SHAKELFORD REQUISITION PAPERS REACHED HERE YESTERDAY MORNING.

Detective Shakelford may be at liberty shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon, or he may be retained in the custody of an officer until a writ of habeas corpus is disposed of.

The requisition papers arrived from North Carolina yesterday and after a consultation of the attorneys in the case, with the approval of the governor, agreed on a hearing for 3 o'clock this afternoon. The requisition papers were received from the state of North Carolina and the state of Georgia. The requisition papers were received from the state of North Carolina and the state of Georgia.

GOVERNOR HUBBARD COMING.

He Will Talk About the People of Japan and His Stay with the People of Japan.

Governor Hubbard is expected to arrive in Atlanta tomorrow morning. He will be here for a few days and will be making a tour of the city. He will be making a tour of the city and will be making a tour of the city.

COLONEL MILLEDGE'S SONG.

He Has Been Warmly Congratulated on His Masterful Production.

Colonel John Milledge's song, "The Soldier's Song," has been warmly congratulated by the public. The song is a masterpiece of composition and is a masterpiece of composition.

RETURNED HOME.

Agent Bryan, of Edgemore Bridge Co., Has Returned to Wilmington.

Mr. Bryan, agent of the Edgemore Bridge Company, of Wilmington, Del., which company was successful in securing the contract for the bridge, has returned to his home in Delaware.

END VIEW OF THE NEW BROAD STREET BRIDGE.

The bridge is a masterpiece of engineering and is a masterpiece of engineering.

approved pattern and style of architecture and that it would be completed within the time specified by the contract, September 1st.

Mr. Bryan is a bridge man of vast experience and under his supervision the structure to be erected on Broad street will be one of the finest pieces of architecture in the city.

He will return to Atlanta in a short time after the council acts on the report of the bridge committee, and should his company receive the contract, as recommended by that committee, his company will go at once to work on the bridge.

Mr. Bryan says that the passage over the bridge will not be obstructed at any time during its erection, the plan of building contemplated the use of one side of the bridge and the other side of the bridge.

Workmen are engaged in relaying some of the uneven bricks on Pryor street that have recently caused so much kicking among the citizens of that thoroughfare. Here and there a brick bulges up above the level and makes the street very uneven and it is those defects that are being remedied by the workmen.

## A FRENCHMAN'S FURY

Comes to Atlanta to Seek a Faithless Wife Who Is Plotting with a Chet.

HE FINDS HIS TWO CHILDREN HERE

The Woman Left Them Behind at a Boarding Place, Where They Had to Work for Themselves.

The faithlessness of a pretty wife is the prelude of a horrible tragedy very often, and when a Frenchman is made the victim of that faithlessness tragedy comes as a natural result, for revenge is sure. Monsieur Roseau, who is said to be a wealthy Frenchman, came to Atlanta yesterday, and avers that he will have revenge upon the man who caused his wife to leave him. He seeks the blood of this fellow-countryman, for the man who ran away with his wife was a French chaf.

It is a strange story, but the late son of La Belle France declares that it is not yet finished and that if he can find the object of his search a bloodier chapter will be added. Roseau came from Paris some years ago. He had a sister in Brooklyn, with whom he stopped, and who had preceded him to this country.

While in Brooklyn, it is said that his wife, who is a remarkably pretty woman, met a chef of some celebrity, who dictated the dishes at one of the largest hotels. The acquaintance was formed without the knowledge of her husband, and the culinary artist exercised a strange fascination over the woman. Monsieur Roseau decided to remove to Texas, where it was his intention to establish a large ranch. His wife left with him, and the chef was left behind.

There life in Texas was not a happy one, as Roseau had become suspicious of his wife's conduct. But when he learned one day that she had disappeared and that his two children were gone, his fury knew no bounds.

He found that the Brooklyn chef was responsible for her departure, as he had been seen near the ranch several times. The Frenchman followed the pair as far as he was able to trace them, but they succeeded in making good their escape from the infuriated man and locating in a different state.

Came to Atlanta.

Scarcely over a month ago the eloping pair made their way to Atlanta and took up residence in the eastern part of the city. They brought with them the two children, who are both small boys, under ten. After remaining here for some time the pair received warning that the Frenchman had located them, so they decided that they would be best to get out of the way. What to do with the children was a question.

Mrs. Roseau was equal to the emergency. She proposed that the children be left in Atlanta and their aunt living in Brooklyn be notified of their whereabouts. Deserted the Children.

Thus it was that two weeks ago there appeared a pretty woman at the boarding place of Mrs. Irwin, No. 421 Georgia street, who was going to the city. She said, "and wish to leave my children with you until I return. My husband and I have a long trip to make and we are very much bothered with them traveling. Can you take them?"

The woman said that she would pay the board in advance for one week and when she returned the rest would be settled. Mrs. Irwin replied that she would take the children. They were brought two small boys—and in spite of their mother's absence seemed happy.

The days passed and at the time it was expected that the woman would return, she came not.

The truth of the situation finally came to Mrs. Irwin and she decided that the children had been deserted. But the boys were brave youngsters and, although quite young, began to do for themselves. They began to sell papers and made odd pennies.

The Frenchman appeared. Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Irwin answered the door bell and found a middle-aged man of nice appearance. He had well-groomed imperial and talked in broken English.

The man said he was a Frenchman and gave his children for two small boys who were his children, taken away from his wife when she ran away with another man.

Mrs. Irwin did not believe the man at first, but the children were called. There was a scene. They rushed forward and jumped with joy into the arms of the Frenchman. He was weeping and told them and told them he had come to take them back to his home in Texas.

It is understood that the woman after deserting the children in this city, notified Roseau's sister in Brooklyn, knowing that the Frenchman would come to take care of them.

He appeared yesterday and is quartered with his boys at the house.

The Frenchman is infuriated. He declares that he will find the man who took his children and kill the other man at sight. He will look out for his children and then begin his mission of locating his false spouse.

## RAILROADS AT ISSUE

The Western and Atlantic Fighting for Its Claim to Right of Way.

OTHER ROADS MUST GET OFF OR PAY

A Conference Among Lawyers Yesterday with Respect to the Claims of the State for the W. & A.'s City Property.

What is to become of the litigation on behalf of the Western and Atlantic railroad in the name of the state of Georgia against the Central and the Southern for right of way into the city of Atlanta?

The question is made interesting just at this time by reason of the fact that there was a conference yesterday between Colonel Henderson, attorney for the Southern, and Colonel W. A. Wimish, special attorney for the state, and Colonel W. A. Little, also interested for the state.

They were in conference several hours and from matters were brought up pertaining to the difference of right of way of the several roads at different points in their respective claims—mainly the Georgia Pacific branch of the Southern and the state road. Today there will be a conference between the state's attorney and Receiver Comer, of the Central, along pretty much the same line, probably.

It is remembered that when the Southern Railway Company purchased the old East Tennessee and the old Georgia Pacific on behalf of the state that these roads occupied, without authority of law, parts of the right of way of the Western and Atlantic, which is owned by the state.

The roads were bought with due legal notice served, of these pending suits and claims on the part of the Western and Atlantic and the state of Georgia.

It is not known when the suits will come up and is not known what will be the procedure in the litigation. Colonel Wimish and Colonel Henderson were both seen after the conference yesterday, but had nothing to say for publication concerning the matters talked about.

Mr. Comer, of the Central, was in the city yesterday and was in consultation with President Comer, of the Southern, last night, though probably upon reorganization changes and not upon the matter of litigation in question.

It is claimed in the suit of Special Attorney Wimish, who represents the state in the litigation, that the Georgia Pacific, the old East Tennessee and the Central are all on the Western and Atlantic's right of way in the city of Atlanta without the authority of law.

At a point near the Forsyth street bridge it is claimed by the state's attorney that the roads strike the right of way of the state road and it is known that the state, through its special attorney, make a strong plea to get the roads off the right of way or else demand a rental of the property.

Something may evolve out of the conference between the parties interested today.

Mr. Cleveland's Millions.

From The New York Press.

The country would like the next congress to make an unequivocal investigation into the means by which Mr. Cleveland, during his two presidential terms, has become a multimillionaire. Mr. Cleveland is the first man to acquire a fortune while president. He is not a man above investigation and more than William M. Tweed, Oakes Hall or Peter B. Sweeney. As a result of Erie county and as mayor of Buffalo he was known as having "an itching palm."

An exhibit printed in The New York Tribune of that period showed that he could charge per diem for more days of "personal" study and report from his deputies, in one year than the calendar contained in two.

In President Grant's term it became known that Grant was surrounded by a coterie of men who were scheming to make money out of him. It was charged that Gould and Fisk had made use of Corbin, Grant's brother-in-law, to get an order stopping the ordinary treasury sales of gold, under pretense that a rise in the premium on gold would increase exports, and as a consequence gold had been sent up to 130 and somebody had made money. This was thought a sufficient cause for a searching investigation by congress. What was sauce for Grant should surely be sauce for Cleveland.

It is charged that \$200,000 of needless and excessive profit was recently made by two New York brokerage and banking firms through a national loan which was secured by a contract drawn, not by the secretary of the treasury nor by the attorney general, but by Cleveland's private law firm of Messrs. Buzard & Day, it is said to have retired on a large fortune.

On the Track.

Hartwell, Ga., March 22 (Special)—A train left the track on the Hartwell road a few miles from here today. Six passengers were slightly injured.

ROYAL Baking Powder makes hot bread wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation. Qualities that are peculiar to it alone.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

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Something may evolve out of the conference between the parties interested today.

Mr. Cleveland's Millions.

From The New York Press.

The country would like the next congress to make an unequivocal investigation into the means by which Mr. Cleveland, during his two presidential terms, has become a multimillionaire. Mr. Cleveland is the first man to acquire a fortune while president. He is not a man above investigation and more than William M. Tweed, Oakes Hall or Peter B. Sweeney. As a result of Erie county and as mayor of Buffalo he was known as having "an itching palm."

An exhibit printed in The New York Tribune of that period showed that he could charge per diem for more days of "personal" study and report from his deputies, in one year than the calendar contained in two.

In President Grant's term it became known that Grant was surrounded by a coterie of men who were scheming to make money out of him. It was charged that Gould and Fisk had made use of Corbin, Grant's brother-in-law, to get an order stopping the ordinary treasury sales of gold, under pretense that a rise in the premium on gold would increase exports, and as a consequence gold had been sent up to 130 and somebody had made money. This was thought a sufficient cause for a searching investigation by congress. What was sauce for Grant should surely be sauce for Cleveland.

It is charged that \$200,000 of needless and excessive profit was recently made by two New York brokerage and banking firms through a national loan which was secured by a contract drawn, not by the secretary of the treasury nor by the attorney general, but by Cleveland's private law firm of Messrs. Buzard & Day, it is said to have retired on a large fortune.

On the Track.

Hartwell, Ga., March 22 (Special)—A train left the track on the Hartwell road a few miles from here today. Six passengers were slightly injured.

ROYAL Baking Powder makes hot bread wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation. Qualities that are peculiar to it alone.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.



WHAT'S YOUR MONEY WORTH?

Answering that question depends upon where you go to find out. We honestly, conscientiously believe that your money is worth more right here, when clothes are the basis of comfort and style anywhere in this state. Here's a chance to prove it. Our Men's

English Vests Suits at \$10

Are made of fine long-filler wool, sizes 32 to 44; silk sewed and piped, and fit to perfection, and would cost you fully one-third more elsewhere. Convince yourself by looking at them. In Hats and Neckwear we can also please you and your pocketbook.

EISEMAN & WELLS

3 WHITEHALL ST.

See Our Window Display of \$10 Suits.

DEGIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

Matinee Today and Tonight

The Noted Comedian

MR. WILFRED CLARKE

And His Own Company.

MATINEE TODAY

TIT for TAT

TONIGHT

The Thunderbolt.

Usual prices. Seats at Grand-box office.

Monday and Tuesday, March 25th and 26th.

Matinee Tuesday.

THE BRILLIANT COMEDienne

Fanny Rice

STYLED BY CRITICS

THE QUEEN OF MIRTH

AND SONG

Presenting Her New Operatic Comedy

'NANCY'

Usual Prices. Seats at Grand Box Office.

March 22nd

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL

The Sale of Seats For

MME. M. YALE'S

Beauty and Physical Culture Lecture

To the Ladies of Atlanta, Monday afternoon, March 26th, at 3:30 p. m.

Secure Your Tickets and Seats Without Delay.

Aside from MME. YALE being celebrated as the most beautiful woman on earth, she is the most noted authority living on the subject of physical culture, and is preserving it and restoring youth. She has succeeded in discovering the fountain of youth, for which Fulton A. Leach sought in vain. Although forty-two years old, she looks over twenty.

Upon the rising of the curtain MME. Yale will be seen posing as

"TRILBY."

Her feet will be bare, with the exception of a pair of slippers.

MME. YALE'S LECTURE will consist of two parts:

Will be devoted to the cultivation of beauty in general, treating of the complexion, the hair, eyes, expression, the removal of wrinkles and all traces of age. MME. YALE will be seen in this lecture in an ELABORATE BALL GOWN, designed for her by Worth.

MME. YALE WILL WEAR TIGHTS and an ELEGANT ATHLETIC COSTUME which will enable her to go through the movements recommended by her for making the figure perfect. The development of the bust, limbs, the chest, neck and the perfection of all parts of the body will be thoroughly treated. Instruction given Ladies, bring your notebooks and pencils. MME. YALE will give a beautiful and physical culture lecture of great value.

MME. YALE has lectured in all the principal cities of the world, and has been the most successful of the most cultured people. She is a college graduate and an accomplished athlete. She has always been an educator of her sex who has never been equalled. Her lecture will be a valuable and hygienic in character, embracing every detail of the most advanced order.

MME. YALE has been the originator of the latest physical culture calisthenic exercises. Mothers, attend and bring your daughters.

Headquarters Georgia Division United Confederate Veterans, 115 N. Wall St., Atlanta, Ga. Notice is given of the annual convention at Houston, Tex., May 22nd, 1895. All camps and Confederate associations in the state are requested to appoint delegates to one. The rates are 1 cent per mile. Organization of new camps should be made immediately. The convention will be held at the Hotel McLeod, Houston, Tex. It is a meeting of great interest and a large number of delegates will attend from all parts of the United States. By order,

CLEMENT A. EVANS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff. W. D. WHITNEY, Secretary.



COME, CEE!

This season we have outdone even ourselves, eclipsed all our past achievements and produced a stock of Boys' and Men's Clothing that deprives the most hypercritical of the luxury of a compliment.

Our Clothes need no recommendation to the public, who have clasped hands with them in mingled admiration and delight for many years.

You can't find one article in our establishment, not one, that comes under the head of shoddy.

The prices are littler this season than ever before.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.

Clothes, Hats and Furnishings.

38 Whitehall Street.

EXCURSIONS TO DALLAS AND HOUSTON, TEXAS.

For the Reunion of the Confederate Veterans at Houston, Tex., May 20th to 24th, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Dallas, Tex., May 17th to 20th,

The "Cotton Belt Route," in connection with all lines via Memphis, will

SELL EXCURSION TICKETS to those points at very

Low Rates.

The Cotton Belt Route passes through the very best portions of Texas, thus affording passengers by this line an opportunity of seeing that great state.

Write for

FRED H. JONES, D. P. A., mar 21 d&w 1w Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK-SOUTHAMPTON (London-Paris) Paris, Mar. 27 11 am New York, Mar. 28 11 am New York, Apr. 3 11 am Paris, Apr. 4 11 am New York, Apr. 10 11 am Paris, Apr. 11 11 am New York, Apr. 17 11 am Paris, Apr. 18 11 am New York, Apr. 24 11 am Paris, Apr. 25 11 am New York, Apr. 30 11 am Paris, May 1 11 am New York, May 7 11 am Paris, May 8 11 am New York, May 14 11 am Paris, May 15 11 am New York, May 21 11 am Paris, May 22 11 am New York, May 28 11 am Paris, May 29 11 am New York, June 4 11 am Paris, June 5 11 am New York, June 11 11 am Paris, June 12 11 am New York, June 18 11 am Paris, June 19 11 am New York, June 25 11 am Paris, June 26 11 am New York, July 2 11 am Paris, July 3 11 am New York, July 9 11 am Paris, July 10 11 am New York, July 16 11 am Paris, July 17 11 am New York, July 23 11 am Paris, July 24 11 am New York, July 30 11 am Paris, July 31 11 am New York, Aug. 6 11 am Paris, Aug. 7 11 am New York, Aug. 13 11 am Paris, Aug. 14 11 am New York, Aug. 20 11 am Paris, Aug. 21 11 am New York, Aug. 27 11 am Paris, Aug. 28 11 am New York, Sept. 3 11 am Paris, Sept. 4 11 am New York, Sept. 10 11 am Paris, Sept. 11 11 am New York, Sept. 17 11 am Paris, Sept. 18 11 am New York, Sept. 24 11 am Paris, Sept. 25 11 am New York, Oct. 1 11 am Paris, Oct. 2 11 am New York, Oct. 8 11 am Paris, Oct. 9 11 am New York, Oct. 15 11 am Paris, Oct. 16 11 am New York, Oct. 22 11 am Paris, Oct. 23 11 am New York, Oct. 29 11 am Paris, Oct. 30 11 am New York, Nov. 5 11 am Paris, Nov. 6 11 am New York, Nov. 12 11 am Paris, Nov. 13 11 am New York, Nov. 19 11 am Paris, Nov. 20 11 am New York, Nov. 26 11 am Paris, Nov. 27 11 am New York, Dec. 3 11 am Paris, Dec. 4 11 am New York, Dec. 10 11 am Paris, Dec. 11 11 am New York, Dec. 17 11 am Paris, Dec. 18 11 am New York, Dec. 24 11 am Paris, Dec. 25 11 am New York, Dec. 31 11 am Paris, Jan. 7 11 am New York, Jan. 8 11 am Paris, Jan. 14 11 am New York, Jan. 15 11 am Paris, Jan. 21 11 am New York, Jan. 22 11 am Paris, Jan. 28 11 am New York, Jan. 29 11 am Paris, Feb. 4 11 am New York, Feb. 5 11 am Paris, Feb. 11 11 am New York, Feb. 12 11 am Paris, Feb. 18 11 am New York, Feb. 19 11 am Paris, Feb. 25 11 am New York, Feb. 26 11 am Paris, Mar. 4 11 am New York, Mar. 5 11 am Paris, Mar. 11 11 am New York, Mar. 12 11 am Paris, Mar. 18 11 am New York, Mar. 19 11 am Paris, Mar. 25 11 am New York, Mar. 26 11 am Paris, Mar. 31 11 am New York, Apr. 7 11 am Paris, Apr. 8 11 am New York, Apr. 14 11 am Paris, Apr. 15 11 am New York, Apr. 21 11 am Paris, Apr. 22 11 am New York, Apr. 28 11 am Paris, Apr. 29 11 am New York, May 5 11 am Paris, May 6 11 am New York, May 12 11 am Paris, May 13 11 am New York, May 19 11 am Paris, May 20 11 am New York, May 26 11 am Paris, May 27 11 am New York, May 31 11 am Paris, Jun. 7 11 am New York, Jun. 8 11 am Paris, Jun. 14 11 am New York, Jun. 15 11 am Paris, Jun. 21 11 am New York, Jun. 22 11 am Paris, Jun. 28 11 am New York, Jun. 29 11 am Paris, Jul. 5 11 am New York, Jul. 6 11 am Paris, Jul. 12 11 am New York, Jul. 13 11 am Paris, Jul. 19 11 am New York, Jul. 20 11 am Paris, Jul. 26 11 am New York, Jul. 27 11 am Paris, Aug. 2 11 am New York, Aug. 3 11 am Paris, Aug. 9 11 am New York, Aug. 10 11 am Paris, Aug. 16 11 am New York, Aug. 17 11 am Paris, Aug. 23 11 am New York, Aug. 24 11 am Paris, Aug. 30 11 am New York, Sep. 1 11 am Paris, Sep. 2 11 am New York, Sep. 8 11 am Paris, Sep. 9 11 am New York, Sep. 15 11 am Paris, Sep. 16 11 am New York, Sep. 22 11 am Paris, Sep. 23 11 am New York, Sep. 29 11 am Paris, Oct. 1 11 am New York, Oct. 2 11 am Paris, Oct. 8 11 am New York, Oct. 9 11 am Paris, Oct. 15 11 am New York, Oct. 16 11 am Paris, Oct. 22 11 am New York, Oct. 23 11 am Paris, Oct. 29 11 am New York, Oct. 30 11 am Paris, Nov. 5 11 am New York, Nov. 6 11 am Paris, Nov. 12 11 am New York, Nov. 13 11 am Paris, Nov. 19 11 am New York, Nov. 20 11 am Paris, Nov. 26 11 am New York, Nov. 27 11 am Paris, Dec. 3 11 am New York, Dec. 4 11 am Paris, Dec. 10 11 am New York, Dec. 11 11 am Paris, Dec. 17 11 am New York, Dec. 18 11 am Paris, Dec. 24 11 am New York, Dec. 25 11 am Paris, Dec. 31 11 am New York, Jan. 7 11 am Paris, Jan. 8 11 am New York, Jan. 14 11 am Paris, Jan. 15 11 am New York, Jan. 21 11 am Paris, Jan. 22 11 am New York, Jan. 28 11 am Paris, Jan. 29 11 am New York, Feb. 4 11 am Paris, Feb. 5 11 am New York, Feb. 11 11 am Paris, Feb. 12 11 am New York, Feb. 18 11 am Paris, Feb. 19 11 am New York, Feb. 25 11 am Paris, Feb. 26 11 am New York, Feb. 31 11 am Paris, Mar. 7 11 am New York, Mar. 8 11 am Paris, Mar. 14 11 am New York, Mar. 15 11 am Paris, Mar. 21 11 am New York, Mar. 22 11 am Paris, Mar. 28 11 am New York, Mar. 29 11 am Paris, Apr. 4 11 am New York, Apr. 5 11 am Paris, Apr. 11



